Abstract

An in-vivo tissue inspection device provides for increased signal levels and the ability to discriminate between normal and abnormal tissues through the use of an exogenous fluorescent or fluorogenic reagent. The device reduces the costs of in-situ fluorescent measurements for screening and diagnostic purposes by eliminating the need for an imaging endoscope; simplifying the illuminating and detection means used in the device; and reducing the computing power needed for data reduction; reducing the operator skill level required to make quantitative measurements of in-situ fluorescence, and enabling simultaneous sampling of the ectocervix and the endocervical canal.